SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1879.

Amusements To-Day, on Institute - Party signifi National Exhibition. noth's Theater-Louis the Keven Dr. Matinus. Eastly Theater—Loue in Execut. Ma Distancing Hat—Concert. Saly's Theater—Wites. Matthes, rifth Avenue Chester—Bathe Blent. Mat Evand Opera House—Hip Van Wickle. Ratince. Favoriy's Theatre—Hobbies, Matince. Caster & Hinl's Garden Concert. Hadison Nquare Garden—Proestrialist. Matines New York Aquarinss—II. H. R. Pludes— Matines Niblan Garden—Bochastinot, Patines, Dlympic Theatre—Across ins Atlantic. Park Theatre-Our American Cousts. Mutices. San Francisco Minstrely - Broadway and 19th pt. Mailne Inneard Theatre—Hamlet. Mattice.
Dendre Comique—Mailigni Gnard Chowder, Mattice.
Calon Square Timeter—My Partice. Mattice.
Wallack's Theatre—Contempt of Comit. Mattice.

New York Elections.

Certain facts in the history of New York polities may be instructive to all parties

fust at this juncture. For a long period the Democracy of this State were united and harmonious, exercising almost undisturbed sway in the public gouncils, when in the middle of the administration of Mr. Van Buren quarrels broke out in their ranks, and the State went over to the Whigs under the lead of WILLIAM H. SEWARD. There have now been forty general elections in New York since the Whigs first came into power. Of these elections the Democrats carried nineteen, the Whigs eight, the Know-Nothings one, and the Republicans twelve.

In eight of these forty contests the Demperats were seriously shaken by quarrels among themselves, and their defeat at six of the elections was notoriously owing to these intestine feuds. Except for these, they would have carried the State twentyfive times out of the forty. On the other hand, it is a little remarkable that throughout this protracted period neither the Whig party nor the Republican party has been so erippled by contentions in its ranks as to defeat its whole ticket, though they have sometimes lost one or two candidates by anch internal controversies.

The average result of our State elections has been substantially the same since the Republican party was formed, as when the opponents of the Democracy bore the name of Whigs. The Republican party was fully organized in New York in 1855. Since then we have had twenty-four general elections. The first, that of 1855, was carried by the Know-Nothings; and of the remaining twenty-three, the Democrats have carried eleven and the Republicans twelve Still, in some of these elections the triumph of the successful party was not complete, and in several instances it did not cast an absolute majority of the whole vote thrown.

Some peculiarities of these Democratic quarrels are worthy of notice. Those of 1839 and 1840 related to the currency, and resulted in the defeat of VAN BUREN when running for reflection as President. But the very next year the Democrats closed up their ranks and beat the Whigs. The famous Barnburner bolt of 1847 and 1848 rent the party from the foundation to the pinnacie; but the following year the Democrats joined hands and were upon the whole successful at the polls. The other four splits in the party were superfleial, lasting only a single year, and leaving no deep marks behind. It has been a striking feature of these Democratic feuds that the warring factions, the very next year after they had spent their fury upon each other, ceased quarrelling, struck hands again, and thoroughly beat their foes

Thus it is seen that the State of New York is fair fighting ground between the Democratic and Republican parties.

Two Harmonious Yoke Fellows.

JOHN KELLY and ALONZO B. CORNELL seem to be getting on swimmingly in their joint efforts to defeat honest Lucius Rosson. Mr. Cornell is stirring up the Republicans to unite in opposition to the Democracy; while Mr. KELLY is doing his utmost to divide the Democracy and to get all his own followers to bolt the regular Democratic nomination.

The pencil of Nast might be aptly employed in depicting these two politicians as a pair of oxen yoked together, hitched to the same Republican car, and hauling in the same direction. To distinguish between the two he might draw one as rather more bull-headed than the other.

Mr. George William Curtis, the scholar and gentleman by preëminence of the Republican party, has been trying to get Republicans to scratch Connell; but John Kelly is doing more to help Cornell than a thousand Curtises could do to hurt him.

To suit the signs to the times banners should be got out floating jointly the names of KELLY and CORNELL.

Paying the Penalty.

The defeat of the Democratic party is Ohio retires Mr. THURMAN to private life. ends his aspirations for the Presidency, and closes his career in the Senate. In a few weeks he will be sixty-six years old, and at that age public men in this country who have usually pursued a profession and polities together, are too much worn out to recover position when once they have lost it. Mr. Thurman served as a member of the House of Representatives in the twentyninth Congress, in 1845; then became a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1851, and subsequently Chief Justice until 1856, when he resumed the active practice of law with success and much distinction. As a candidate for Governor in 1867 he was defeated by a largely reduced Republican majority, but he carried the Legislature the next year, and was returned to the Senate. where his second term will expire on March 3, 1881. In this body he has become best known to the country as the real leader, and by far the ablest member of his party, by the common consent of both sides.

When he entered the Senate March 4, 1869, there were but nine Democrats, all told in the minority. That minority gradually grew, until, when the present Congress met on March 4, 1879, it was converted by a singular coincidence into a majority of nine Mr. Thurman did good work in those ten years in resisting the rash and violent measures of the Republican party, in opposing the corruption and excesses of Grantism, and in advocating a wise and progressive policy, by which sectional strife would be silenced and peace and prosperity brought back to a distracted country.

As the chief of an opposition, he has had few equals in Congress. Gifted with a strong, analytical and clear mind; trained by hard study and long practice at the bar; versed in political and general history; devoted to ancient and modern literature; of pleasing and courteous address; with an excellent style of pure English, and no pretensions to popular effect, but always going right to the heart of the question under discussion, his superiority in debate cannot be denied. He stands, like PESSENDEN in his day, first in this respect in the Senate. EDMUSDS and CONKLING and CARPENTER,

the Republican side, concede his strength, quickness, and incisive faculty, and admireis personal bearing and genial character. They are all intimate with him, but especially EDMUNDS, between whom and THURMAN there is a tacit agreement of a standing pair, so that when one is absent on any important vote the other pairs off voluntarily.

As a leader in a majority, Mr. THURMAN has not met the expectations of his friends, and may be said to have failed. Three conspicuous errors mark his recent record. In the Electoral Commission, he was perhaps deceived by Ep-MUNDS on the vital point of going behind the returns to investigate fraud, but it is known that he only accepted that resort under circumstances which form a part of the unwritten history of that crisis. The causes that led up to it, and the connecting events, have yet to be fully and faithfully evealed. But whatever they may have been, they cannot justify his conduct. Nothing can excuse the public man who de-

liberately violates the Constitution. Mr. Thurman was bred a Jacksonian Democrat, and is usually described as a Bourbon of that school. He came to the Senate the hardest of hard money men, and when the Ohio idea was first broached, he opposed it resolutely, and opposed the speculators also who sought inflation as a means of bettering their desperate fortunes. His enemies seized on this pretext to assall him at home, until finally his ambition mastered his better judgment and he gave in, as CLAY, WEBSTER, DOUGLAS and others had done before him, when beset by the temptation of the Presidency.

Last of all, the third blunder was the re cent extra session, for which he may be said to be wholly responsible; for without his consent and cooperation it never could have been called. An intrigue for the Speakership was really at the bottom of that movement, and with this intrigue Mr. THURMAN had no connection whatever. He was misled by the idea that new issues connected with the freedom of elections, the exclusion of military interference, and the like, could be made to supersede the socalled Southern question, and to rally a majority of the people. His intention was patriotic, but his policy was shortsighted. The striking fact ensued that after eighteen years of continuous rule, the Republicans of the Senate, having passed into a minority, would not enter into his programme with its attendant incidents, as he expected them to do. He forgot also that thirty of the forty-two Democrats constituting the new majority were from the South, and that the transition from one side to the other ought to be made so as to excite the least attention. The extra session brought this change into bold relief, furnished the Republicans with a cry, and extinguished the hopes and prospects of Allen G. Thurman as a candidate for the Presidency.

Of course other causes contributed to the defeat in Ohio. Any party in possession of the Government, with its enormous patronage, and the vast operations of the Treasury, and a hundred thousand officeholders forming a standing partisan army, is able, when these resources are thrown into a single State, to control the majority under ordinary conditions. They were never before used with less scruple. The Fraudulent President and his Warwick, the Fraudulent Secretary of the Treasury, were on the ground personally directing the campaign, and commanding their subordinates. Money was expended beyond all former experience And finally a revival in business visible in the principal cities and the manufacturing centres came at the very time it could be most effectual to help the party in power, and to relegate the Democratic leader to private life. He has paid the penalty of his mistakes; but when he disappears from the senate there will be none to fill his place.

Mr. Blaine's Experience in Ohio.

We observe that the beautiful harmony which lately subsisted between the Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE and the Hon. JOHN SHER-MAN has been disturbed. We had not supposed it could last long. The character tastes, and habits of the gentlemen were too dissimilar for the fraternal intimacy which, as we were advised, had been instituted by some sudden inspiration in the Maine campaign. Mr. Sherman is long, lean, hungry, and solemn-looking. Mr. BLAINE is round, well-fed, and jolly. Mr. SHERMAN has grown rich by stealth; Mr. BLAINE somewhat openly. The one counts his hoard behind doors; the other scatters his in riotous good fellowship. The one is served by menials; the other is followed by friends. And so, when they throw themselves into each other's arms at the beginning of the Maine canvass, the embrace was not

Mr. BLAINE had a hard road to travel in Maine. The old Ring was staggering. There was disaffection all around. For weeks he gave no sleep to his eyelids nor rest to his feet. Then John Sherman stretched forth his bony hands to encourage him, and imagined that the eyes of Maine were upon him instead of on BLAINE. He began to think that after all these two might unite against Grant, and he smiled as he thought of the delegates from Maine voting for John Sherman. But it soon was whispered about that JOHN SHERMAN did no good in Maine; it would be well for him to move on; and he moved, mentally deter-

nised to return the compliment in Ohio. When Mr. BLAINE arrived in the domain of the Shermans he was sent to obscure country towns, where he was expected to expend his eloquence upon small audiences. But the populace poured out for twenty miles around every meeting place. The woods were full of BLAINE men; the country roads were choked with wagons bringing shouting multitudes; the bands played and the banners waved wherever he went. At Canton, twenty thousand people surged and shouted around BLAINE of Maine, and their banners bore various devices, such as "Welcome to our next President;" "For President, JAMES G. BLAINE;"

'Ohio solid for BLAINE of Maine!" JOHN SHERMAN'S skeleton legs rattled in his boots when the wires told the tale. Something must be done or Ohio would be lost. They sent BLAINE into a district where there was a mutiny, and it was supposed there would be no large meetings. But the mutineers took charge of the dashing stranger, leaving the regular Committee aghast, and then the regulars, with the rest of the population, trudged away half a mile in the country to beg the favor of a little speech. Thence he was turned loose in Ewing's district to be buffeted, and here he took a signal revenge. "Vote," he cried, "for the men who fought for you!" pretending that it was a slip of the tongue. This meant Ewing and Rice, of course, and the Democrats shouted themselves hoarse, and vowed that BLAINE was the best stumper they had

But Mr. BLAINE reached the height of his audacity when he touched Lancaster, the home of the Ewings. A great crowd had gathered to hear him, and the railway company had agreed to stop the train twenty who are foremost in this special quality on I minutes for a speech. But Mr. BLAIRE did of miles, does not make him the comeller or

not speak. He elbowed his way through the throng to a carriage, in which sat Mrs. EWING, his relative and a very agreeable woman, with whom he whiled away the precious moments allotted by the State Committee for him to discourse to the eager Re

publicans of Lancaster. Cincinnati, Springfield, Cleveland, Dayton begged for BLAINE. But the State Committee said No; BLAINE's speeches would not do for Ohio. 'And finally, his engagements were cancelled, and he was shunted out of the State by the nearest outlet.

It is now reasonably certain that John SHERMAN will get no delegates from Maine; but in the far off settlements of Ohio, where the machine is least felt, and in the rich valleys of the Scioto and the Muskingum. there is a sullen determination that BLATNE of Maine shall have a few delegates from the Buckeye State.

A Question of Leadership.

In determining the merits of JOHN KELLY as a leader it is desirable for Democrats to consider what are the qualities

which constitute good leadership. But for JOHN KELLY the Democratic party might have succeeded at this election in the State of New York, and in all probability in the next election of President. All that stands in the way is the leader

ship of JOHN KELLY. JOHN KELLY, therefore, stands forth pre

eminent as a leader to defeat. All Democrats who want to hug defeat as precious boon will adhere to John Kelly.

The Logic of the Express.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Evening Express, thinks it was a very foolish thing to elect EDWARD COOPER Mayor. So do we with the light of experience which has been shed upon it. But in the light of what was known at the time of his election it seemed to be a wise thing. There had then been no sufficient opportunity to judge of Mr. Cooper. He was a son of Peter Cooper, and blood usually goes for something. People who had a passing acquaintance with him spoke rather favorably of him. If we recollect aright, even the Express did not then select from its classical vocabulary the word fool or the word nincompoop to apply to him. Still the Express maintains that it was

great mistake to elect EDWARD COOPER. Granted. What then?

The Express would remedy the mistake by another and a greater—the mistake of voting for Kelly for Governor, and thus electing Cornell. We, on the contrary, think it is time for

Vote for ROBINSON. That is wiser.

To-day the Governors of the thirteen original States are to assemble, at the call of Gov. Holliday of Virginia, in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, to organize a fit centennia celebration of the surrender of Lord Conx-WALLIS'S forces at Yorktown. That event occurred Oct. 19, 1781, and there are thus left two years for providing a suitable commemoration of the crowning military success of the American Revolution. It is eminently proper that the Governors of all the States should assemble for this purpose. The siege and capture of Yorkown were accomplished by the forces not of a single State but of all combined, and the grand results that followed were shared by all. Two or three of the Governors have signified their inability, but the great majority their ability and intention to be present. After the general plan of celebration has been laid out, it should not be wholly or chiefly left to local resources to carry out the details, but the commemoration should be a national one. On the 23d of Octo ber, however, there will be a preliminary local anniversary celebration at Yorktown, though even that will this year take on features of na-

"Few." says the Freeman's Journal, "as Irish or Catholic, will vote for JOHN KELLY." Thus that frank, outspoken paper answers a question which some politicians are now rather anxiously considering. We are glad to be informed that this is so. The influence of race or of religious denomination ought not to ffect the vote of a single citizen; and every candidate should be voted for or against solely according to his political principles and his personal character and qualifications. But such is not always the fact, and we are therefore the more gratified at the assurance given by such unquestionable authority that in the case of Mr. KELLY only the better motives will affect the ac tion of voters in his favor.

We are sorry, however, to notice in the same article of the Freeman's Journal some remarks which seem to look in a direction opposite to the rule above laid down. "Shame! Shame!! Shame!!!" exclaims our esteemed contemporary: "Of all people, Irish Catholics are the last to vote for one of their own. Do you want proof? Go and look, on election day, at the Hon. JOHN McKgox marching up with his ballot for the old Freesoiler, Know-Nothing, and Republican trimmer-Lucius Robinson!"

But, if race and religious are not to govern voters, why should shame be east on John Mc KEON and on those Irish Catholics generally who may prefer not to vote for Mr. KELLY, and adhere to the regular Democratic nominations instead? Are they doing anything more than exercising a right which the Freeman's Journal has zealously asserted and vindicated for them?

It is very lucky for Clubber WILLIAMS and his fellow rufflen in uniform that young SMITH, the Brooklyn clerk, is not going to die. But the matter is serious enough for them as t stands. The outrage of last Wednesday afternoon has awakened a feeling of flerce indignation, not by any means confined to the citizens who witnessed it. The rendiness and eagerness with which these citizens come forward to testify against the perpetrators are significant. Today Superintendent Walling will hear their stories. That he will immediately prefer charges against Williams and the other rufflan may be taken for granted. Simultaneously young Smith will begin civil proceedings against his assailants, laying the damages at \$5,000.

However these trials may result, WILLIAMS is likely to find the air of New York increasingly unwholesome for him. The sooner he goes back to Nova Scotia the better.

It is well on some accounts that rich young men should take a notion to go into pollties and run for the Legislature. If they are manly fellows at bottom, the experience will do them good: they will get some of the nonsense and snobbishness knocked out of them, and will stand a chance of growing up into useful American citizens. But if the rich young men use their money improperly upon voters, their advent in politics is not desirable. Rather than that, let them devote their lives to their clubs and the advertising of foreign tailors.

Persons who send up bullets and other projectiles should remember that they come down again, and are liable to hit some ene The killing of a woman in Brooklyn by a rocket reopens the question as to whether fireworks should be displayed in crowded cities. Certainly this person's life was worth more than all the rockets ever fired.

It is rather creditable to the community and should be instructive to managers, that the greatest daily attendance of visitors at Gilcore's is during the hours when two men are be on the track who are not in the contest-HART and O'LEARY. These men walk grace-fully and well. The fact that a man who is hobbling painfully, his baggard and disorderly appearance being matched by the ungainliness of his movements, has covered a great number

more agreeable spectacle. But even without the excitement of a match, an exhibition of fine walking is altractive to everybody. Managers of matches should take care to provide exhibi tions of generally and handsome walking as well as of long endurance, in order to draw the greatest number of spectators.

With sounding horn and the clatter of iorses' feet, the Coaching Club bowled out of New York vesterday on their fall excursion, The beautiful route along the eastern bank of the Hudson was chosen this time, and past Parrytown, Sing Sing, Peckskill, and Garrison's they sped to the residence of one of the members in New Hamburg, seventy-four miles iway. The day was pleasant, and we dare say the conchers had a joby journey. It is lenfripening time, the most attractive time of the year for drives and rambles. If the excursionists had their eyes open to the beauties of the way, they saw scarlet oaks, yellow willows and gorgeous ivy and creepers, the foliage of the maple in its glory, and the many-hued leaves of chestnuts, birches. The sear-brown leaves of the ash luttered beneath the Tally-ho's wheels as they bowled along, and the landscape changed color it every turn in the road. An October haze softened the crags of the Palisades, took the wrinkles out of Anthony's Nose, and transformed Haverstraw Bay into a sheet of motherof-pearl. The Coaching Club were very lucky in their selection of a day.

Whoever may have sawed Courrney's boats, there is no doubt that Referee BLAIRIE came to the right conclusion and did the right hing in ordering the race to be rowed. There were certain conditions under which he was empowered and directed to put off the race; but the sawing of one of the boats was not among these conditions. Still, had it been plainly no fault of the Countries side that the bonts were ruined, undoubtedly the referee could have arranged for a postponement by mutual consent. But the men whom COURTNEY employed—one of them a relative—to look after his boats confess that they were wholly wrong In leaving the boathouse unguarded, even supposing that they did not do so purposely. The referee, without prejudging a question he had no right to prejudge, and of which, in fact, he was not bound to take cognizance at all, could not have postponed the race. The condition of calm water was fulfilled at the hour sppointed; and instead of sending the people nome with nothing for their money, after a shameful trick on somebody's part, they at least saw the fastest five-mile rowing on record. In a difficult and to many people doubtful situation, Mr. BLATKIE decided righly and that is one of the few good points in a generally disgraceful business.

There is something peculiar in the volunary dissolution of the Boston Association of Veterans of 1812, on the ground that they are too old to try to meet again. Ordinarily such societies find their annual gatherings growing more intense in interest with age; and as one veteran after another drops out of the ranks into the grave, those who are left close up, and feel that they are brought nearer each other. But at last, it seems, there comes a point where physical infirmities weigh down the delights of omradeship. The few survivors who gathered on Thursday were all over eighty years; most of them couldn't speak, at any length, loud enough for the rest to hear, and accordingly the farewell address prepared by their President was read by an outsider. A few years more will sweep off these veterans; meanwhile, they frankly confess that the yearly meeting which was once a pride and a pleasure has become, with extreme old age, a burden, and that it is a relief to be freed from it.

Few of the travellers in sleeping-cars are aware that the wheels which bear them across rapid rivers and lofty trestle-works are of paper. The question whether paper wheels are superior to iron wheels was tried at some ength in the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia on Thursday, George W. Hal-LOWAY and wife sued the Pullman Palace Car Company for the loss of their son, whose death was caused by an accident to a Pullman car attached to the Niagara express train on the night of Nov. 1, 1876. One of the wheels under the forward truck of the palace car Woodbine broke, and the result was that several persons were killed and many wounded. The plaintiffs contended that paper wheels were unfit for use, and that the use of such wheels was gross negligence on the part of the Pullman Palace Car Company. A number of witnesses took the same ground, and testified that only wheels solidly cast were safe. On the other hand, the defence claimed that the paper wheels were more durable than the best iron. and were practically indestructible. The plaintiffs were nonsuited on the ground that their testimony did not show any liability whatever on the part of the Pullman corporation.

There is a split among the Democrats of Queens County, and a number of them, not being able to dictate to their own Convention, have bolted and made a bargain with the Republicans. The principal features of this bargain are that the Republicans are to suppor Mr. WILLIAM H. ONDERDONE of Great Neck for the office of County Judge, while in return Mr JOHN BIRDSALL of Glen Cove, a Republican now employed in the Custom House in this city, if we are not mistaken, is to be supported for the office of State Senator. We do not believe that such a bargain can avail to turn this stanch old Democratic county over to the Republicans. Mr. ONDERDONE's conduct in the matter is regarded with surprise, especially as Judge ARMstriono, the present County Judge, who is a candidate for reflection, has proved himself an upright and faithful magistrate. The Democrats of Queens County should see to it that very man is at the polls on election day, so that this corrupt combination may be overwhelmingly defeated.

The Highest House in the World.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sit: In your issue of Tax Sex of the 15th inst. there is a paragraph which states that" the highest inhabited house in the world is believed to be the one erected for the inners employed on Mount Lincoln, in the main range of the Bocky Mountains, Park County, Col. It is 14,157 feet allows sea level. I twolid respectfully sail your attention to the fact that there is on the Cailao, Lima and Orivar Railrond, Feru, 98 miles from Linna, on the very summet of the Andes, a small town called Galera, or, as the Fernations style it. Unfiel de la Gima. This place is attrasted on the western slove of the dividing range of the great Andean claim, 15,645 feet above the level of the sea, snd about 695 feet above the level of the sea, snd about 695 feet above the nine of perpetual snow. It was founded in 1872 by an engineering corps of the Greya Railroad, represented by Martin Van Brockin, and now Superintendent of the Meironadtan Elevated Railroad, New York: his brother, Herman Van Brockin, and H. J. Toliaks of Himoda, It derives its main from a timed or gallery which is being hered through the summiffrom the Oriva Railroad, and is 1,173 interes, or 3,847 feet, in leach. I make this statement from personal knowledge, that the control of the feet of the feet of the feet of the same given in the employ of Henry Meiges, and complete the same given from getting er at that time.

New Haven, Conn., Get. 16. ployed on Mount Lincoln, in the main range of the

It was the War Whoop, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir : I think I an explain the difference between the rebel sell and he Vantee cheer. When our misguided brethren began the Yantee cheer. When our misguided brethern began the war, a great many of our old regular army efficers resigned their sommissions, took service with the rebels, and, in striking them, accustomed them to the Indian war whom in unkning a charge. I recognized when it is the striking at charge. I recognized when it was been if in battle, and as I had served with Gen. Harney in the Smoot mermal roles is 18.84, 25.04, I knew exactly what it was I list a series of howls, and the man that makes the most internal roles is the best sudder.

They also adopted the Indian custom of attacking one hour befrie daylight. I am atraid 'Ex Rebel' never heart the yells of his own men, or the grawering cliest of the Yanks in battle. It think he must have been in the Home Guard.

Those Ancient Irish Pecrages.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In The Sun Sept of Sept 26 a correspondent signing himself "W s." says that i committed mistakes when writing to you in reference to the oldest five in Ireland. It support of this charge for professes in more certain statements respecting the Birminghams of Athenry, "from Worke's Feerage, sugge 1,181. Now, the fact is that "Burke's Feerage contains in account white regard to the superior antiquity of the Kingsale this remains of course, virtually unchallenged. That it is strictly correct, anybody who consults the proper authorsties will. I think, he readily convinced.

(L. L. Freeman

We have received the first number of the first volume of the Heir of the World. "a monthly magazine for advocating the identity of the lost tribes of Israel with the Anglo Saxon race." This publication contains fortyright columns of reading matter, bearing exclusively or the identification of the lost tribes of Israel with the Atrib-Saxon race. It is abundant in reasons and disput shounds in tone.

THE WEATHER.

enced for Many Years Past.

The temperature for two weeks past naking October seem like June, is unproceleated. The records of the Weather Bureau g ack only to 1871, but they show nothing like it Thursday was the warmest of the warm days the thermometer reaching 88°. Last month the mean temperature in New York was about the same as in September the three years pre ceding, but in October it leaped way up, ceding, but in October it leaped way up, and has been during the first seventeen days of this month higher by 18 or 19° that at any corresponding period for five years past. The mean temperature of the first seventeen days in October for the past four years was, in 1876, 51°; in 1877, 53°; in 1878, 59°; in 1879, 70°. In the first seventeen days of October, 1876, the highest temperature was 73° and the lowest 31°. For six days in that period the thermometer marked almost the freezing point. The highest and lowest point reached by the thermometer in the first seventeen days of October for the past three years was, in 1877, 79° and 44°; in 1879, 88° and 53°.

Nature may or may not adjust herself violently. Several storms have lately passed over the country, but they have all avoided this region. In the Mississippi valley and in the Lake region there have been storms, but they have invariably passed into British Columbia and Canada. A cold wave has not yet come in sight, and the observers in the Signal office could not prophesy, yesterday, when the warm weather would terminate. The temperature during the month has been high nearly all over the country. In Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, however, there was a great change on Wednesday. There at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon the thermometer marked 75 degrees. At 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon the thermometer marked 75 degrees. has been during the first seventeen days of this

fallen to 25 degrees, and there was a heavy snow storm.

The warm weather has been accompanied also by a remarkable drought. There has been no rain in this region since Sept. 14, with the exception of one little shower that did not amount to anything. The total rainfall for September was only one inch and seventy-five hundredths. In 1877, in September, there was even less rain, but it was made up in October, when there was a fall of 7.69 inches. This month there has been no rain. There have been storms, as said, in the West, but they have all run away to the northward. Yesterday a storm was raging over Lake Superior; but it was travelling to the eastward, and is likely to pass out north of us.

CHURCH WAR UP THE RIVER.

few Hamburgh Presbyterians about to Unite with the Reformed Church,

KINGSTON N. V. Oct. 17-The Preshy. terian Church in New Hamburgh, Dutchess County, is nearly a century old, and some of the oldest families in the valley are among its nembers. It flourished until 1869. Then th Rev. Mr. Westerfelt became the pastor. But he incurred the displeasure of some members of the church, and secret sessions and indigna tion meetings were held, and the church began to fall behind financially. Nevertheless the Rev. Mr. Westerfelt retained his pastorate until Rev. Mr. Westerfelt retained his pastorate until 1876, when the church finances were about \$1,000 behind. In June of that year a committee of three was appointed to confer with the pastor in relation to the pecuniary affairs of the church. He refused to receive the committee. The church and the pastor quarrelled until October, 1876, and then the pastor went away. The Presbytery had refused to take sides with the church against its pustor, and the feeling was so bitter against the Presbytery that not a dollar could be raised to support a Presbyterian minister in New Hamburgh thereafter. Eince May last the Rev. J. F. Harris of this city, a clergyman of the Dutch Reformed Church, has occupied the pulpit of the New Hamburgh church. The members are determined to abandon the Presbyterian denomination. At a meeting on the 30th of September last the church voted to petition the Classis of Pongh-keepsie for admission to the North River Presbytery; but the Presbytery objected, and now the members of the New Hamburgh Presbytery; but the Presbytery will still yest ed Church. e title to the church property will still vest n the Presbytery.

DREADING A WATER FAMINE.

The Water Supply of a City of Fifty Thou

READING, Pa., Oct. 17.-The Schuylkill Valley is suffering from a severe drought, no rain having fallen in eight or nine weeks. The small streams and the wells and springs are nearly all dried up, and the Schuylkill River is so low that at many places it can be crossed by so low that at many places it can be crossed by stepping from one stone to another. This has not been the case hypertofore in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

In this city the situation is serious. Yesterday the supply of water in the large receiving reservoir at the head of Penn street became exhausted, creating great alarm. The streams that supply this reservoir are almost dried up, and many of the residents are now compelled to carry water from the premises of those who are supplied with numps. The distributing reservoir has a small supply of water on hand, which will be kept for use in case of an emergency. Were a fire to break out, this supply would soon be exhausted, and the city be at the mercy of the flames.

FLOODS IN SPAIN.

The Rich Valleys of the Mundo and Segura

Inundated-Many Lives Lost. MADRID, Oct. 17 .- A hurricane on Tuesday night was accompanied by heavy rains, which verflowed the rivers Mundo and Segura and flooded the populous and fertile valley. The cities of Lorea, Orihuela, Murcia and Crevillente, and a large number of villages between Mureia, Alicante and Cartagena, were more or less injured. The rivers suddenly rose several yards during the night, and the inhabitants were compelled to fly without saving any property. The streams are covered with wrecks of farmhouses, agricultural implements, dead cattle, and some human corposes. Soldiers and marines have been sent by train from the nearest stations to the scene of the disaster. The churches and public buildings are occupied by thousands of fugitives. The telegraph lines were destroyed at Madrid, Murcia, Orihuela, Alicante and Aliacete. The same storm also parily flooded Mahaza, and interrupted telegraph and railway communication even as far as Huelva and Seville. The Spanish Cabinet met yesterday to decide upon measures of relief for the sufferers by the disaster.

Madmin, Oct. 17.—The floods in Murcia continue. One hundred and nineteen corposes have been recovered. Four villages are in ruins, and thousands of peasants are wholly destitute. lente, and a large number of villages between

Mississippi River Improvements.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 17 .- In the Mississippi River provement Convention, yesterday afternoon, the ma crity report was discussed. The resolutions favor a eservoir system on the waters of the Upper Mississip thereby a surplus of water may be stored until ! water, and then be utilized. Congress should probabit the construction of private wharves and throwing of appointed by their Gover to promote the improment of said rivers for commerce so as to best benefit whole country. The minerity resolution grays upon t gress the importance of making liberal appropriation the improvement of the main channels of the Miss.

Arguments on the appeals by Mayor Cooper from Judge Westbrook's order directing the issuance of a writ of certiorari for review of the Mayor's proceedings removal of Sidney P. Nichols from the Police Commissioner, and from Judge Westbrook's order vacating Judge logalis's stay of proceedings, and directing the films of a return, in the same case, were heard by the detectal Term of the Supreme Court sestectaly. A reclammary motion was made by Mr. John W. Weed, on hetalf of Mr. Nichola, to dismiss the appears upon an analysis in the Mayor had dismiss the appears upon an analysis that the Mayor had dismiss the appears upon an analysis.

Republicans against Cornell.

The Rev. Dr. A. P. Putnam, pastor of the Uniarian Church of the Saviour at Pierrepontatreet and fonces place, Brooklyn, has declared his intention to Monroe place. Brooklyn, has declared his intention to scratch the names of Alongo B. Cyrical and Howard Soule in volume the Republican tieset. In a letter to the lades embert, Republican ceneral Committee of Kinas and Committee of the Independent Republican movement, and how carries by Prope that it will result in a strong and permanent organization, which shall recognize and illustrate the divine rightful botting.

Navigation Suspended on the St. Lawrence.

MONTHEAL, Oct. 17.-The dense smoke on the ver still continues, and navigation is entirely sus ended. The steamer Sarinatian, which left here yes erday for Quebec, after a long detection here from the there course, only not forty miles down the river, and was forced to anchor. It is doubtful whether the limiters Louise and safte may not have to remain over it Quebec some days awaiting the Narmatain sarrival.

Snow in Vienna.

VIENNA Oct. 17.—Snow is falling here, and is ta theles deep. At that the snow is weer a bet deep-nach weather is appropriented at the time of the year.

SOME LETTERS ABOUT THE CLUBBER inch on October as We Have Not Experi

A Riving Storm of Public Indignation and

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When Will hams appeared on the scene he ordered the crowd back, and they, owing to the pressure behind, were unable to comply with his orders. Williams then rushed at th crowd, degrishing his club and shouting to them to ge back, but did not strike or attempt to strike. Finally be cut his way through to the sidewalk, and then came the clubbing of the young man already described.

tance out of the crowd, as I did not know what much follow. Probably fifty persons had now gathered round the apparently dying man, when another policeman, whose number, I think, is 758 and who can surely be identified as the one who returned the glasse to the storet, rushed from the front of the line of march across the sidewalk, then almost described and without the slightest cause knocked a heav of about 15 years out of his way with the club, telling him to the earth, he then turnet; and moving somewhat out of his way deliberately tripped up an old man of shout 70 years of age, throwing him on the grass, after which heroic acts 1 lost sight of him in the

grass, after which heroic acts I lost ment or him is second.
These are facts I saw myself and am willing to testify to, and you are at liberty to give my name and address to any person destrous of prosecuting these policemen.
Let me, in conclusion, beg, and beseech all those who were witnesses to this most brital affair to send their names to one of the gentlemen whose addresses are given in te-day a Sun, and by this means once and forevernore rid ourselves of these brital monsters, who distrace the name they bear and render our lives at all times unsate name they bear and render our lives at all times unsate.

To the Envos of The Stre-Sir I did not witness the brutelity of Capt. Williams to the young man Smith, but I was myself at that review subjected to the greatest crutality at the hands of a burly, red-faced Hibernia armed with a club, and arrayed in a blue coat garnishe with brass buttons, while waiting to see the pwas standing near Twenty-third street, was standing near Twenty-third street, opposit the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The crown at the point, consisting of men, women, and children, wa very dense. Cupt. Williams came along, and, seeing the rowd, ordered that it be forest back to the sidewalf formed at let a platoon of officers were hurled on the pruce instead of tumms beings. The women and else freue instead of tumms beings. The women and else dren screamed with fright, and the men expostulated, be without effect. On came the officers using their club and dists on the struggling mass in a manner os cultated to arouse the plassion and sugar of the mos peaceably disposed. I was standing in that crowd, an endeavorate fail back as fast as I nossibly could, be my movements to the rear were not quick enough for the bine coated built, when he rudely planted his brawn fist in my breast, and with all his multi and force hurle me back, and if I had not been upheld by those in in rear I would have been dashed to the ground and pellaps alled.

rear a would have been chassed to the ground and per haps killed.

I am now over 60 years of age, and have been belonged by the people of this city and State with high and the land of th

To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir: Under a law r cently enacted, citizens of New York are not permitted to carry weapons without a permit from the Captain of the police precinct in which they reside. This permission is entirely optional with the Captains. The theory is, that

entirely optional with the Captains. The theory is, that with the efficient police of New York city, every person is safe under their protection. The violation of this law subjects the offender to a beavy fine.

What a farce this is, as Cubber Williams's last skull-masshing exploit will testify. The Captains and their officers, secure in the Knowledge of their victims having no means of defence, smash away in perfect safety. One resolute little main in the crowd in Madison square on Thursday threatened to shoot burly policeman No. 50, whose hands were stready red with the blood of young Smith, if he litted his clob to strike him, and the cowardly fellow put down his club instantly and stink away like a whipped cir. I do not uphold the practice of earling concealed waspons, but I for stilledence, these stances of skull-amashing would be very rare.

To tue Epiron of The Scr.—Not. In reading the account of the brutal assault committed by Capt. Williams

To the Epiron of The Sun-Ner: In reading the account of the brutal assault committed by Capt. William and his lackey upon the inoffensive young man at Mad son square, I became inquisitive to know what comment you would make. I find you say that Capt Williams might turn pale, because the arrival of reckoning day in his case is only a question of time. I would agree with you as to that point, if it were not for the present complexion of the Bard of Police. You may rest assured that, as long as the combination between John Kelly and the Republicans exists, and Commissioner Wheeler, the protector of Williams, is thereby retained in the said Police Board, just so long Williams may, with or without the assistance of his brutal subordinates, club and matricat innefensive citizens and go unpossisted.

The police have no right to use their clubs when making an arrest, unless in the discharge of their duties they are overcome by superior, force, and then only to break this and the state of the state of the state of the state of the duties they are overcome by superior, force, and then only to break it is a shame and distrace to the treat name of our city that we must have such brutes for police. The dumb brute is protected by law. Why cannot the buman being be protected by the laws which are enacted in his behalf, and the laws be enforced for his protection?

New Your, Oct 17.

To the Edward of Tar Sch-Shr: The account of the dastardly manner in which Capt. Wilkiams and Police. his case is only a question of time. I would agree with

lastardly manner in which Capt. Wilhams and Police man No. 50 clubbed into insensibility an unoffending citi larly that of Capt. Williams-should be summary. It would have been a justifiable act on the part of th It would have been a justifiable act on the part of the man beaten had he shot them both on the spot. I should have empted two barrels undoubtedly into the Nova scoils field and Policeman No. 50, as would hundreds of others, and my line of defence would simply have been, "that considering my life in danger, and knowing the propensities of the man! Dad to deal with, I acted accordingly," one which every little would have been called upon to try a man for such an act.

The Police Commissioners have no alternative but to consider the case in an impartial manner and give the brute the justice he deserves, partially vindicating the finterest of every right-minded citizen in the community New York, Oct. 17.

To the Edition of The Syn-Ser: I have read the

To run Epiron or Tun Son-Ser: I have read the clood-chilling accounts of the outrage perpetrated by Capt. Williams last Wednesday. Can we not hire men o protect our lives against the hired police, who as constantly threatening or taking the lives of citizens?

Law abiding citizens have become tired of these constant complaints of clubbing by the police force of the ity, particularly in Capt. Williams's precinct. The time has arrived for all who have witnessed these numero

has arrived for all who have witnessed these numerous clubbings to go before the Commissioners and make their statement under oath. I think that the mass of evidence with the control of witnesses in many cases. Now, the question why Williams is retained can be an-swered at once.

[Here this correspondent refers to certain alleged pecuniary operations between Capt. Williams and certain denizens of his precinct and other parties.l

other parties.]

The main question now is What are we going to do shout it? By the laws of the city of New York we are deprived of the right of carrying pistols, so that if we meet a rampant policeman we are a this merey. Nothing can be done unless the citteens will arise and protect their fellow cities when they see them this wormawered, and, after they have thoroughly dealt with the blue casted brukes, prefer charges against them for in.

Every man and woman in this city should carry arms for sell-preservation against the poince, who are in our pay.

To rue Entron or Tue Sex-Sec. I have become so he rified at the brutalities and disgusted with the cowardice of Capt. Williams and his men-which feeling is undoubtedly shared by tens of thousands of my fellow citizens edly shared by tens of thousands of my fellow citizens—that I think it full time some punishment was meted out to them. As nothing even justice, is attainable without money. I have sent the small som of fifty cents to Mr. Samuel Whitchurch to begin a fund for the prosecution of Williams. I made it thus small so as not to deter others even sending in their pennies, but lain willing to add in this prosecution both in pocket and person. To my knowledge I have never sent Williams in my life, but I feel that he must be classed among the old pirates, as an enemy of the human race.

New York, Oct 17.

Talmage not Appreciated. From the Dubben Church Bells,

Dr. De Witt Talmage, the Yankee lecturer, has come and gone, and left behind him an unsavory reputation. How such crowds could be collected together to listen to the garbage and disgusting vulgarity of this American baffles comprehension! Ho is thus painted in the Freeman's Journal:

Preeman's Journal:

A tall man, with a stiff, imeably figure, a hoarse, harsh, monotomous voice, and a peculiarly ingraceful sesticulation. He has a way, which is not pleasant, of uttering the sertiences he intends to be impressive in a lone-drawn selemin drawl, and of waiting at the end of a "innay soly with an encouraging smile on his face, as sit were to give the authence" a lead "at the laughter and applause the has, bresides, a happy knack of entivening his lectures with "catch phrases," such as Mr. Broughts "Thar's the tot of onan I and or Mr. Toules "Still I am not happy." Dr. Talunge's favorite phrase last evening was, "He wasn't a centleman—here with "be-you cannot make them out of that stuff," which repeated at close in tervals, in every variety of intonation was found most effective in provoking laughter.

effective in procedural auchies.

Illustrating the "wickedness" of men, he told the following: He was going down the read when he meta man with a fiddle. He said to the man, "Do you know you are fiddle fadding away your soul?" And the man replied. "Go to grass, you old spooners!" It was with such delectable aneodotes as this Dr. Taimage edited his audience in the Christian Union Buildings and taught them how to laugh. and taught them how to laugh.

Lord Sallabury on Our Protective Tariff. MANCHESTER, Oct. 17,-The Marquis of Salis-

bury to lay received an address from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce recommending the establishment of a Ministry of Commerce. Lord Sansbury said the subect had already had the attention of the Government. He would express no opinion regarding the result of the gigantic armaments of the European powers. They com-belled those Governments to find sustenance for them by indirect taxation; but he was surprised that a great agri indirect taxation, but he was surprised that a great agri-cultural country like the United States should consent to submit, for the sake of a small portion of its tilliens, to such heavy protection. He could not bely thanking that the time would come when the farmers of the finited States would prefer cheap to dear cotton and from When the time comes, he said, no obtaineds like European armaneous will prevent the United States from entering upon a sound poincy of fiscal and countering, regislation. He also deprecated the Causadian protective legislation.

SUNBEAMS.

-At the recent review at Strasburg, many of the soldiers left their boots technic in the mud as they marched past before the Emperer.

-Conscience impelled somebody to send \$2,500 anonymously to Isaac O Jonkins, a Syracuse mer-chant, with the words, "I robbed you of this years ago," -Ben. Lowe, a circus acrobat, stood en his head for two hours, in a Texas barroom, on a wager, and the feat brought on brain fever, from which he died, -The Sultan of Zanzibar is civilized mough to give dinner parties in a European fashion, with

music from an excellent band, decorated bills of c and all sorts of luxuries. -At the birthday entertainment of Chen Shu Tang, the Chinese Consul-General in San Francisco, luncheon was offered all day, and a dinner of forty

-The Rev. Mr. Gaul of Philadelphia went o a menagerie, and did not find all the animals that he had seen pictured on the street posters. He deneanced the show from his pulpit as a humbur -The railroad from the Naples Observa-

tary to the foot of the cone of Vesuvins will be opened carly next year. A steam engine at the summit will draw the cars up by a windless. -A man jumped into a well, at Carroll-

ton, Ill., for the purpose of suicide. Finding himself alive on reaching the bottom, he hanged himself with the well rope, and so accomplished death. -The editor of the Paris (Texas) Banner

said in print that Lawyer Bonner was a murderons ruf-dan, and Bonner proved the justicess of the characteri-zation by shooting him dead in the street. -Every hotel in Brattleboro, Vt., is closed. and travellers are compelled to find accommodations as private houses. This is in pursuance of the plan to

make the prohibitory liquor law unpopular

-In a new melodrama at the Surry Theaatre, London, a Thames bontman rows into sight and en-covers a man painted to represent a corpse Just taken from the river. The audience goes wild with delight. -A man exhibited at a fair at Montpeller, Vt., three packages of butter from the same churming, but differently marked, and got first premium on one, sec-

ond on another, and the third was condemned as peor. -Fred. and Louise Rauchman, brother and sister, aged 21 and 19, eloped from Vandalia, Ili., and were married in St. Louis, by a clergyman who did not know of their blood relationship. Such a union is a crime in Illinois, and the pair were arrested.

-Sarah Bernhardt tells The Parisian that the will come to the United States next sesson or the one after it. She will play in French, and stick to Shakespeare, because she deems the classic French dramas incomprehensible to Americans, who, though they understand not a word of French, can follow easily the action of a Shakespearean piece.

-A coal heaver has astonished the people of Genoa by writing a drams that, though not without the blemianes resulting from defective education and artistic training, possesses on the whole extraordinary merit. It was played with great success, and the dram. atist was called for by an applauding audience. He

made his appearance on the stage in a white linen jacket. -Reed and Pell, the British Commisstoners to examine American agriculture, are highly pleased with the Northwestern States and Territories. They say that Minnesota's climate is a luxury and her soil unsurpassed, her only need being people and trees, which will come in good time. They are now on a tong

through Nebraska, Kansas, and Texas.

—Joe Howard, a negro, played the banjo for pennies in the saloons, stores, and streets of Jeffer-sonville, Ind. He was frequently allowed to perform in the millinery establishment of Mrs. Martin, a young white woman. His music won her, and one day the were united in marriage by the Rev. Mr. Miller, a negro. Miller and Howard are in jail awaiting trial, such wed-

-The French Forestry Department is satissed that forests directly increase the supply of water in their neighborhood. From careful observations at Senils and Nancy, they have decided that it rains more abundantly in wooded tracts, and that while the leaves and branches give back the water quickly to the air. they prevent rapid evaporation from the ground, and are thus tavorable to the formation of springs -A number of Frenchmen have been de-

frauded by a sham emigration company in London, which held out the temptation of farms and profitable handicraft labor in the United States. On repairing to London they were induced to pay 300 france per head for passage, &c., and were directed to go to Portsmouth to embark in the Urarellan. No such vessel was to be found there, and on returning to London the victims found the company's office shut up.

-Charles Young whipped his wife at New hiladelphia, O., within a week after their marriage. She had been a popular belle, and a party of young men, probably including disappointed suitors, decided to probably including disappointed suitors, decided to avenge her wrongs. They setzed Young in the street on a dark night, carried him to the gas works, and pumped warm coal tar on him until, the substance cooling, he was coated several inches deen. Then they took him home, placed him against the doorpost, and rang the hell.

-The contemplated marriage of King Albusying themselves. The mere question of who should go to Vienna to make the official request for the hand of the Archduchess has occupied for weeks, day after day, from two to five columns of each of the Madrid Journals, Conservative, Liberal and Republican alike. A more important question that is under discussion is what procedure is needed and what action of the Cortes most be taken under the present statutes of Spain to make the proposed marriage effect. ual in respect to securing all civil rights to the Quees and her descendants.

-The Swiss couriers employed by travellers receive heavy commissions from the proprietors of the hotels to which they conduct their parties. A cor-respondent of the Boston Advertiser says that, besides these direct payments, they enjoy sundry perquisites; they live on the fat of the land, are regaled with the finest wines in the innkeeper's cellar, smoke his best cigars, and often, when temporarily unemployed, live at ree quarters in his house. Of course, the travelling pub c, one way or the other, must pay for all this, and peo-ic who stay in the best hotels and include in the luxury f a courier get off cheaply for \$10 a day, railroad fare and hotel bills included.

-In several provinces of Russia the wolves make havee among the cattle; even children and men semetimes fall victims of their rapacity. The Kieskinsa reports the following case. "On Aug. 15, at noon, a welf made his appearance on the streets of a village in the rovince of Vilna, and seized a boy three years old, who played in the vard near the house. On hearing the cry of her child the mother ran out of the house and was shocked at seeing her boy in the teeth of a wolf. Her screams at once attracted many people, who, together with the unhappy mother, started in pursuit; but the wolf with his victim in his teeth succeeded in escaping to the neighboring forest. The authorities and the villagers earched the forest for two days, but without discovering

-According to the official report, there are in the eight universities of Russia, all told, 664 pro-fessors and lecturers, and 154 chairs remain unfilled. Among the vacant chairs are many of importance, for example: the chair of civil and international taw in the Charkoff University, the therapeutical and survical clinic in the Kazan University, the chair of criminal law n the Dorpat University, and the chair of Siavenic jurisprudence in all of them. "This sad fact," says the Rasslain Practis, "cannot pass without public notice and comment. The trouble is that the men appointed to the professor's chairs are not usually the most learned and alented, but those who furnish the best evidence of their political subserviency, and who are ready to padge themselves to uphold all the university regulations.

-The commonness of inebriety among French children is asserted by a writer in the Landon Gentleman's Magazine. "Again and again at hotel tubles." he says, "I have seen children scarcely more than the bies suffering distinctly from alcohol. It is, as travellers in France know, the custom in all districts south at the Loire to supply wine gratis at two meals, breakinst and dinner, at which the residents in a hotel cattineous-pany. Repeatedly, then, in the listels in French watering places. I have watched children of 5 years old and upward supplied by their mothers with wine enough the ibly to flush and excite them. At Sables d'Olonne one ittle fellow, whose age could not be more than 6, drank

-Mrs. Mary Eddy Huntoon is a sister of the Eddy brothers, whose apritual materalizations used to draw so many visitors to Spirit Vale, Vermont she went into the same business lately, but people we longer go to her home to pay for seeing the supero wonders, and she was compelled to make tone. She went to North Adams, a few days ago, and excited \$ great deal of interest among the crodulus part-population. Editor Mathett of the Property a-Rev. Dr. Osborne of the Baptist courch resolved pose the fraud by main strength. Mrs. Huntoon's --light, with a yell that curdled the blood of the as-a The editor and the clorgyman chose this luncture for action, the understanding being that the former in hid grab the Indian, while the latter held Webster Endy, who was constantly on guard. The Indian had more to than yelled before Mr. Mabbett grappled with the Spore wrestled with him vigorously. The moles continued att th somebody turned up the light, expessing Mrs. House as the personator of the Indian. She said there was no humbur, the spirit withdraw as soon as toucloud or the editor, leaving the material of the medium; but the built ers and other toggery could hardly be explained as a full literature, she subsequently decisive, she will approximate

Ward of picturitic attacks by promptly using Jayne's self with a knite, and further attempts to interexpectorant -4/2.